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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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SUBJECT 1. Military Personalities and Schools
2. Privileges of Recruiters in the Soviet Army

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REPORT NO.

Military Personalities.

1. A reception given by Army General S.M.Shtemenko, Chief of the General Staff, on the occasion of the 33d anniversary of the Soviet Army, was attended by Colonel Generals A.S.Zheltoz and A.V.Gorbatov (Izvestia of 24 February 1951). Gorbatov was identified as commander-in-chief of the Fifth Ods Meez Army in East Prussia in the summer of 1948, and was nominated in the Kalinin Oblast for election to the Supreme Soviet in March 1950. His appearance in Moscow indicates that he is now assigned to the War Ministry. Zheltov was deputy high commissioner in Austria until 2 September 1950, when he was recalled and given another undetermined appointment, possibly at the War Ministry in Moscow.
2. Officers elected to the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. included (Trud, 22 February 1951):
 - a. Admiral K.M.Bykov, Leningrad; unknown
 - b. Lieutenant General D.Z.Leonov, Leningrad; confirmed as political deputy commander of the Moscow MD (Krasnaya Zvezda (KZ), 28 March 1950)
 - c. Major General (Tech) I.A.Shmelev, Leningrad Oblast; mentioned as chief of the Central Railroad District (KZ, 5 February 1947)
 - d. Colonel General S.B.Biryuzov, Maritime Territory; known as commander-in-chief of the Maritime MD
 - e. Colonel General (Tank Troops) D.D.Belyushenko, Amur Oblast; believed to be representative of the War Ministry for army motorization
 - f. Colonel General V.A.Frolov, Archangelsk Oblast; known as commander-in-chief of the White Sea MD
 - g. Vice Admiral V.A.Andreyev, Kaliningrad Oblast; probably commander of the South Baltic Fleet

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- h. Vice Admiral N.M.Kulakov, Sevastopol; listed as Deputy Minister of War up to the summer of 1950; possibly now commander of the Black Sea Fleet
 - i. Vice Admiral V.I.Platonov, Murmansk Oblast; known as commander of the Northern Fleet
 - j. Army General S.M.Shtemenko, Orel Oblast; known as chief of General Staff
 - k. Lieutenant General G.P.Gromov, Rostov Oblast; carried as a member of the War Council of the North-Caucasus MD
 - l. Major General A.L.Kutkov, Rostov Oblast; last identified as commander-in-chief of the Ural MD in March 1944
 - m. Colonel General F.F.Kusnetsov, Ulyanovsk Oblast; known as chief of the Main Political Administration of the War Ministry
3. Major General M.Kh.Kalashnik was confirmed as chief of the Political Administration of the GOFG (Sovietskaya Armiya, 23 June 1950).
4. Sovietskaya Armiya, 20 January 1951, mentioned the following officers on the occasion of their nomination as candidates for election to the Supreme Soviet of the R.S.F.S.R. and published their biographical data:
- a. Marshal (Arty) Nikolai Dmitriyevich Yakovlev, born the son of a laborer in Staraya Russa in 1898; attended a four-grade elementary school; became a worker; was inducted into the Czarist Army in 1917; joined the Red Army as an artilleryman and fought against the White Guards; steadily increasing his knowledge he successively became commanding officer of a battery, an artillery battalion, an artillery regiment, and artillery commander of a military district; joined the Party in 1923; made a name for himself as an organizer at the Ministry of the Armed Forces during the Patriotic War; paved the road to victory for the Soviet artillerymen by his untiring work in the Main Artillery Administration; and was awarded four Lenin Orders, two Redbanner Orders, two Suvorov Class-I Orders, one Kutozov Class-I Order, and several medals. Marshal (Arty) Yakovlev is carried as chief of the Main Artillery Administration of the War Ministry.
 - b. Lieutenant General Konstantin Vasilyevich Kraynyukov, born the son of a poor peasant in the village of Talovka, Kamyshin Rayon, on the Volga River in 1902; joined the Komsomol in 1919; volunteered for service with the Red Army and fought at various fronts of the civil war; joined the VKP (b) in 1920 and became a party organizer in a tank platoon after one year; specialized in political work in the Red Army after the civil war; graduated from the military political academy in 1934 and held a number of important political appointments; became member of the war council of an army at the outbreak of the Patriotic War; was member of the War Council of the First Ukrainian Front from 1943 to the end of the war; held high offices after the war and became a key member of the Main Political Administration of the Soviet Army; was awarded three Lenin Orders, four Redbanner Orders, one Suvorov Class-I Order, one Kutozov Class-I Order, one Bogdan Khmelnitski Class-I Order, one Class-I Order of the Star for the Fatherland, and numerous medals. Lieutenant General Kraynyukov is carried as deputy chief of the Main Political Administration of the War Ministry.

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- c. Colonel General Semen Pavlovich Ivanov, born the son of a small landowner in the village of Porechno, Smolensk Oblast, in 1907; joined the Komsomol in 1921; signed up for service with the Red Army in 1925 and arduously studied military subjects; joined the VKP (b) in 1929; graduated from the war academy in 1939; participated in the campaign against Finland as chief of staff of a unit; served during the Patriotic War as chief of staff of various units and fronts; participated in the encircling operation of Stalingrad, the Orel-Kursk operation, the crossing of the Dnieper River, and the liberation of Bulgaria and Hungary; was awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union, two Lenin Orders, four Red Banner Orders, one Suvorov Class-I Order, one Kutuzov Class-I Order, one Red Star Order, and numerous medals. Having served in the Byelorussian MD after the war, Colonel General Ivanov is now carried as chief of staff of the Group of Occupation Forces Germany.
5. The following generals were confirmed as commanders-in-chief of military districts by articles in KZ issues from 25 October to 25 November 1950:
- a. Army General I.Kh.Bagramyan, the Baltic MD
 - b. Gds Colonel General A.A.Grechko, the Kiev MD
 - c. Army General I.Y.Petrov, the Turkestan MD
 - d. Hero of the Soviet Union Gds Colonel General P.A.Belov, the South Ural MD
 - e. Army General A.I.Yeremenko, the West Siberia MD
 - f. Hero of the Soviet Union Colonel General K.A.Koreteyev, the Transbaikalian-Amur MD.
6. Lieutenant General P.G.Yarchevski, doctor of military science and instructor at the Voroshilov-Suvorov Class-I Order Higher War Academy, died (KZ, 10 October 1950). His obituary was signed by the following personalities:
- a. Marshal of the Soviet Union A.M.Vasilyevski, War Minister
 - b. Marshal of the Soviet Union V.D.Sokolovski, Deputy War Minister
 - c. Colonel General F.F.Kusnetsov, known as chief of the Main Political Administration
 - d. Army General S.M.Shtemenko, known as chief of the General Staff
 - e. Army General G.K.Malandin, carried as chief of the Main Staff of Ground Forces
 - f. Army General M.V.Zakharov, carried as commandant of the Voroshilov Higher War Academy
 - g. Army General V.V.Kurasov, carried as chief of the Main Intelligence Administration of the General Staff
 - h. Lieutenant General V.K.Mordvinov, known as instructor at the Voroshilov Higher War Academy.

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- i. Colonel General A.P. Pokrovski, known as a member of the General Staff of the War Ministry, possibly chief of the Administration for Organization and Mobilization.
- j. Lieutenant General I.T. Korovnikov, possibly assigned to the High Command of Ground Forces.
- k. Lieutenant General K.A. Zykov, decorated for achievements in the campaign against Japan.
- l. Gds Colonel P.M. (or F.M.) Isayev, mentioned as instructor at the Voroshilov Military Gas Defense Academy.
- m. A.I. Gotovtsev, unknown.
- n. Marshal of Tank Troops P.A. Rotmistrov, believed to be chief of the Main Administration of Tank Troops at the War Ministry.
- o. Lieutenant General N.Y. Prikhodko, identified as chief of staff of the Fifth Army during the campaign against Japan on 23 August 1945.
- p. Lieutenant General F.P. Ozerov, decorated, possibly as chief of staff of the Fiftieth Army, in January 1945.
- q. I.I. Aleksandrovich, unknown.
- r. Colonel General A.V. Nikitin, possibly chief of the Administration for Training of the High Command of Air Force.
- s. Lieutenant General A.I. Cherepanov, known as deputy chairman of the Allied Control Commission in Bulgaria prior to May 1947; delivered a speech during the burial ceremony for Colonel General Zvetayev in Moscow on 13 August 1950; possibly now assigned to the Frunze War Academy.
- t. Colonel General (Arty) N.M. Khlebnikov, present assignment unknown.
- u. Lieutenant General Y.A. Shilovski, known to have been decorated during World War II.
- v. Major General S.A. Cherpachenko, unknown.
- w. Colonel General (Engr) A.D. Tsirlin, identified as engineer commander of the Second Ukrainian Front during the war.
- x. Major General M.N. Kusnetsov, last identified as commanding general of the 74th Rifle Div on 1 June 1944.
- 7. Lieutenant General Ryzhov, (fnu), was reported to have died (KZ, 15 December 1950). He was last identified as commanding general of the XXVIII Gds Rtz Rifle Corps in Wgmar in November 1949.
- 8. Vice Admiral N.I. Vinogradov was mentioned as Deputy War Minister of the U.S.S.R. (Sovietskoye Slovo, 23 July 1950). Since 1940, newspaper reports have repeatedly mentioned him as staying in Moscow, but never specified his appointment.
- 9. The following schools were confirmed:
 - a. Baltic MD: Makhinov Military School in Riga (KZ, 10 November 1950)
 - b. Leningrad MD: Frunze-Lenin Order-Redbanner Higher Naval Military School in Leningrad (Izvestia, 30 January 1951)

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- c. Moscow MD: Frunze Military Academy in Moscow (Bravda, 11 January 1951); Voroshilov-Suvorov Order Higher Military Academy in Moscow (KZ, 10 October 1950) and Rudenny-Redbanner Higher Cavalry Military School in Moscow (KZ, 25 November 1950).
- d. Odessa MD: Frunze-Lenin Order Artillery Military School in Odessa (KZ, 25 November 1950).

Privileges of Reenlistees.

10. An article on the privileges of the reenlistees of the Soviet Army published in Za Chest Rodini, 14 September 1950, stated that reenlistees, like officers, are entitled to one furlough per year. They receive free food in accordance with the ration norm of their units. NCO reenlistees are entitled to live together with their dependents in apartments of their own, which should be located in the billeting area of their unit. Reenlistees may retain as their property all articles of clothing issued to them prior to reenlistment as well as all clothing issued to them subsequently. Reenlistees wear a narrow silver chevron on the left sleeve of their field blouses and overcoats upon signing up, a broad silver chevron on completion of the second year, a narrow gold chevron after the third year, and a wide gold chevron after the fifth year. Reenlistees are entitled to free medical treatment at military sanatoria and hospitals and also in civilian health resorts under contract of the Main Medical Administration. Reenlistees may be awarded the Distinguished Service Medal and the Red Star Order for 10 and 15 years respectively of irreproachable service with the Soviet Army. They will also be given preference when applying for enrollment into a military school. Families of reenlistees have the same privileges with regard to the delivery of farm products and government levies as the families of active servicemen. Reenlistees are paid in accordance with their position and granted a 20 percent raise for every three-year period of consecutive service. In addition, they are paid an extra allowance amounting to three months' regular pay every third year. Allowances made to reenlistees are not subject to tax deductions. Reenlistees are promoted in accordance with standard procedure. Those who are reassigned to another unit are authorized to take dependents living with them along to the new military post at the expense of the War Ministry. They are also granted special rates when traveling on furlough, at health resorts, and upon discharge to the Reserves. Reenlistees who are discharged from the army for disabilities contracted in active service are entitled to pensions under the same stipulations as officers; the amount of the pension is proportionate to the last regular pay, the category and cause of disability, and the number of years in service. Every month spent in frontline service is considered as three months in computing pensions. Pensions for disabled reenlistees amount to from 60 to 75 percent of the regular pay in disability category I, from 45 to 55 percent in category II, and from 30 to 40 percent in category III. Pensions for reenlistees disabled in and after their fifth year of service increase by 5 percent over the standard rates. Reenlistees who are not entitled to a pension are granted, on their transfer to the Reserve, a final payment which depends on the length of active service with the Soviet Army. This final payment amounts to one months' pay for four years of service plus one-fifth of a months' pay for every additional year, with every month of frontline duty equivalent to three months of regular duty. The maximum final payment is the equivalent of five months' pay.

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